The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5169 號九十五百一千五第 日五十月四年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 30th MAY, 1874. 六拜禮 號十三月五英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

May 28, YESSO, British str., 559, Ashton, Foochow 26th May, Amoy 27th, and Swatow 28th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

May 29, CANTON, Siam. ship, 779, D. Himsoht, Bangkok 15th May, General.—CHINESE.

May 29, RANCE, French transport, 1,901, Lambal, from Shanghai and Woosung 24th May.

May 29, YEN-TAI, Brit. str., 590, Gibson, from Kowloon Dock.

May 29, SUDAN, German bark, 304, Oiran, from Whampoa, General.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.

Departures.

May 29, HAILOONG, str., for Amoy, &c.
May 29, KATE WATERS, for Hoilo.
May 29, PRINCESS SERAPHI, for Bangkok.
May 29, DERWENT, for Manila.
May 29, FIERY CROSS, for New York.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 29TH.

Civiale, for Saigon.
Talee, for Takao.
Bellona, str., for Shanghai.
Sylvia, str., for Canton.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Yesso*, str., from East Coast:—
Mons. and Mdme. Brossement and family, Mrs. Graham and child, and Mr. Leemonds, 3 European deck, and 164 Chinese.

Per *Canton*, from Bangkok:—
40 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Civiale*, for Saigon:—
20 Chinese.

Reports.

The Siamese bark *Canton* reports left Bangkok on 15th May, and had fine weather and moderate breeze throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Yesso* reports left Foochow on 26th May, Amoy on the 27th, and Swatow on the 28th. From Foochow to Amoy had moderate S. Westerly winds and fine weather. From Amoy to Swatow moderate Southerly winds and thick rainy weather. From Swatow to Hongkong fresh S. Westerly winds, and thick rainy weather, accompanied with heavy lightning and Southerly swell. In Foochow, the steamships *Cheoop, Glenlyon* and *Dragon*. In Amoy, the steamships *United Service* and *Formosa*. In Swatow, the steamships *Orissa* and *Kiushu*. The steamship *Douglas* left Swatow for Amoy on the 28th instant.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

(*From Hedge & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report.*)
Pagoda Anchorage, 22nd May.

May 16th, str. Kwangtung, from Hongkong; 18th, Juthia, from Bangkok; 21st, str. Cheops from Hongkong, str. Dragon from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

May 15th, str. Dragon for Shanghai; 18th, str. Kwangtung for Hongkong; 20th, H.M.S. Kestrel for Tamsui; 21st, Adele for Shanghai.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(*Corrected to Date.*)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Batavia	Cuxhaven	Dec. 30
Deognum	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Avonmore	Cardiff	Jan. 24
Leonore (s)	Portland	Feb. 8
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Pilgrim	Boston	Feb. 13
Golden Spurs	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Elizabeth Dougal	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Waltikka	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
G. T. Pearson	Cardiff	Feb. 22
Courrier	Swansea	Feb. 25
Aracan	London	March 3
Warrior (s)	Liverpool	March 4
New Republic	New York	March 4
Obarmer	Liverpool	March 9
Everhard	Newcastle	March 10
J. Christian	Hamburg	March 11
Morning Light	London	March 16
F. M. Thayer	Cardiff	March 19
Lathley Rich	Cardiff	March 21
Atlantic	Penarth	March 21
Star of China	Swansea	March 22
J. Christian	Cuxhaven	March 24
Dun	Cuxhaven	April 5
Taitsing	London	April 6
Comet	Cardiff	April 7
Cleopatra	Penarth	April 8
Deucalion (s)	Liverpool	April 16

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 2 P.M., Household Furniture, &c.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of Shippers is called to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a brokerage of (33⅓) THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. is allowed by this Company on ALL INSURANCES.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 270 Hongkong, 19th February, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance, such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.
Ad. André, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. F. Cordeu, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion), and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ % subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 % subject to one month's notice.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4½ " "
" 12 " 5 % "
A. PHILIPPE, *Acting Manager.*
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
London Office.....3, Angel Court.
New York Agents, J. & W. Seligman & Co., 21, Broad Street.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.
R. G. SNEATH, } *Managers.*
1y 1887 IGN. STEINHART, }

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO
PREPARED BY
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.
GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
20 " Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
4 " Insoluble }
THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano*. The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.
It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.

INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases this crop.

RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice, for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.

COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

OHLENDORFF & CO.,
OFFICES—110, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW, (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK,) LONDON, E.C.
N.B.—In applying Dissolved Guano, and, Indeed, all concentrated Artificial Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure, and to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed.
IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE HELT DRY TO AVOID LOSS.
For further particulars, apply to
MEYER, ALABOR & Co., *Hongkong.*
tf 511 Hongkong, April 2nd, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. H. KUHLMANN was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st January, 1874.

KRUSE & Co.
2m 613 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
THOS. FAIRHURST.
tf 664 Foochow, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY WILLIAM DAVIS is this day admitted a partner in our Firm in Hongkong and China.
PURDON & Co.
tf 665 China, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. LEOPOLD KAHN, in our firm, ceased on 30th April last, and Mr. CHARLES KAHN is this day admitted a partner.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, China, and Japan,
tf 668] 1st May, 1874.

WE Have this day Established a Branch of our Firm in Hongkong.
Mr. HENRY ANDREW MYLNE is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
666 Shanghai, 1st May, 1874.

WITH reference to the above, our temporary offices are with Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co.
Hong name TIEN CHANG.
天 昌
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
667 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WINSLOW STEVENS, in our firm, in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 31st December last.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 519 Hongkong, 4th April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES REISS, in our firm, ceased on the 30th April, 1874.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, China, and Japan,
tf 715] May 7th, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr OTTO FRIEDRICH, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 804 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOHN PATERSON and Mr. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM JOHNSTON, in our firm, ceased on 30th ultimo.
Mr. ROBERT HUNTER BRUCE has been admitted a partner from this date.
TAIT & Co.
1m 707 Amoy, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. FRANK LEYBURN a partner in my Business, which will, for the future, be conducted under the style or firm of
ODELL & LEYBURN.
JOHN ODELL.
1m 784 Foochow, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES BRADLEE SMITH is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, in Hongkong and China, from this date.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 492 Hongkong, 1st April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER McGLASHAN HEATON, in our Firm, ceases this day.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
923 483 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late WONG KOONG-TEEN, in our firm, ceased on the 16th February, 1874.
WEE KO-PEE and OW YANG MAH-YEE were admitted Partners in our firm on the 17th February, 1874.
FOOK MOW LOONG HONG,
48, *Bonham Strand West.*
3m 362 Hongkong, 9th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the undermentioned Local Insurance Offices will charge the following Rates of Premium per Steamers via Suez Canal, being those now current in London.

	W.P.	*F.P.A.*
HANKOW to LONDON:—		
TEA per Mail Steamers	2½	2
" all other Steamers	3½	2½
SHANGHAI or FOOCHOW to LONDON:—		
TEA per Mail Steamers	2½	1½
" all other Steamers	3	2½
SILK per Mail Steamers	1½	1½
" all other Steamers	2½	2
CANTON WATERS to LONDON:		
TEA per Mail Steamers	1½	1½
" all other Steamers	2½	2
SILK per Mail Steamers	1½	1
" all other Steamers	2	1½
AMOY to NEW YORK:—		
TEA by Steamers	2½	2

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, "Canton Insurance Office."
N. J. EDE,
Secretary, "Union Insurance Society of Canton."
For "The North China Insurance Company,"
REGINALD D. STARKEY,
Agent.
tf 774 Hongkong, 16th May, 1874.

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks, being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men, in their several callings, can afford. [3m 702

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A DIVIDEND of 23⅓ %, on two-thirds (2/3 ds) of the profits of the Company for the twelve months ended 31st October last, has this day been declared to ALL CONTRIBUTORS of business during the year.
Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company on application.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 523 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

ENGLISH AND CHINA-MADE FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 30th May, 1874, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Residence of B. MOORE, Esq., No. 3, Mosque Terrace,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Walnut Wood TABLES, CHAIRS, Green Rep Covered COUCHES, Card TABLE, DAVENPORT, FENDERS and Fire IRONS, MIRRORS, RUGS, CURTAINS, PICTURES.
Dining TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, Dinner WAGGONS, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE.
GASALIERS, CROCKERY PRESS, ICE CHEST, BEDSTEADS, Handsome Mahogany WARDROBE, Cheval GLASS, MIRRORS, WASHSTANDS and SERVICES.
1 ENGLISH MADE PARLOUR BILLIARD TABLE, complete, with Balls, Cues, Marking Boards, &c.
1 SEWING MACHINE, SEDAN CHAIRS, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
830 Hongkong, 27th May, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from C. F. GUILD, Esq., U.S.N., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the U. S. Naval Depôt, Wanchi, on
THURSDAY,
the 4th day of June, 1874, at Noon precisely,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Rooms SUITES, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast SETS, Pier GLASSES, CARPETS, ENGRAVINGS, SIDEBOARD, TABLES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, WASHSTANDS, &c., &c.
And,
1 Full-sized Carroll BILLIARD TABLE, by PERLAN, complete, with Balls, Cues, &c.
Also,
1 Cottage PIANO, nearly new, made expressly for the climate.
And
1 5-Oared GIG, complete, with 2 Awnings, Oars, Gratings, Rowlocks, &c.
Also,
1 Pair Iron DAVITS and Boats FALLS.
Catalogues will be issued. The whole will be on view on and after *Wednesday, at Noon, the 3rd inst.*
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
803 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
FRIDAY,
the 5th June, 1874, at noon, at the Premises No. 37, Praya Grande, Macao,—
A STEAM LAUNCH, built in Hongkong in 1871, in thorough working order, measuring 52 ft. 5 in. long, 10 ft. beam, with a neat Cabin above. Draught of water 5 ft., complete with equipments of Anchors, Chains, &c., &c.
A WATER BOAT, Length 30 feet over all, Copper-fastened, with a Wooden Tank capable of holding 35 Tons of Water, and a Copper Flying Wheel Pump with discharging Hose, &c., complete with Anchors, Chains, and every equipment for proceeding to sea.
A Patent Fire-proof IRON SAFE, by CHUBB, London, measuring 5 ft. 5 in. high, 2 ft. 4 in. long, 3 ft. 6 in. wide.
Also,
Some OFFICE FURNITURE, and Sundry other ARTICLES, &c., &c.
For any further particulars, apply to
L. A. DA GRACA,
Auctioneer.
850 Macao, 29th May, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.

MR. CHARLES H. MORGAN has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of privately,)
AT AN EARLY DATE,
At the Offices of the Undersigned, No. 39, Queen's Road Central,—
All that VALUABLE ESTATE and HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, known as "FLETCHER'S and OLYPHANT'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East, between the Commissariat Offices and the Military Hospital, on Marine Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and now occupied in part by Mr. A. E. MEYER.
The Buildings consist of Three Large Dwelling Houses, with strong Godowns, Treasuries, and Offices facing the Queen's Road, on the ground floor, and Commodious Stables and Out-houses attached. Four Godowns in the same compounds, subdivided, and capable of containing 800 or 900 tons coal in each; and Two Godowns, known as "The Boat House," capable of containing 2,000 tons coal.
The area of the Estate is 68,874 square feet, and a large portion of Additional Land on the sea-side, can be easily reclaimed for building purposes.
Annual Crown Rental of the whole Property, $2,328.27.
The Estate can be sold in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid at time of Sale, and the balance on completion of Transfer, the expenses of which are to be paid by the Purchaser.
The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
For Further Particulars, Measurement, &c., apply to
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
708 Hongkong, 7th May, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.
On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 181 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET.
With possession on the 1st July.
BOULDER LODGE, at present in the occupation of C. S. SHERWOOD, Esq.
Apply to G. FALCONER.
tf 883 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES Nos. 50 and 50a, Queen's Road Central, just completed, upon the site formerly occupied by the COMMERCIAL BANK, at the corner of Pottinger Street, on Inland Lot No. 45.
These BUILDINGS are suitable for Stores below, with OFFICES or DWELLINGS above, and have Servants' QUARTERS separate.
Immediate possession can be had.
Apply to ROBERT G. ALFORD,
Surveyor, &c.,
on the Premises.
140 830 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 2, 4, and 6, in Hollywood Road, lately forming part of the "Hotel d'Europe." Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 783 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road Central, known as the "CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 834 Hongkong, 28th May, 1874.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.
NO. 198, Queen's Road, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, lately occupied by Messrs. SANDERS & Co.

DWELLING HOUSES.
Alexandra Terrace.
No. 13, Gage Street.
" 8, Gough Street.
" 192, Hollywood Road, Water and Gas laid on.

DWELLING HOUSES,
With possession from 1st May.
No. 20, Stanley Street, formerly in the occupation of Dr. R. YOUNG.
No. 46, Peel Street, formerly in the occupation of J. R. ANTON, Esq. Water and Gas laid on.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 563 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET.

A HOUSE on Cartton Terrace, Spring Gardens. Water laid on. Terms, moderate. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 771 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

ROSE & Co. having LEASED the NEW BUILDINGS next the HONGKONG HOTEL, their present Premises, corner of Wellington and Pottinger Streets, will be TO LET from 1st July next. For Terms, apply to
ROSE & Co.
tf 820 Hongkong, 26th May, 1874.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.
THE HOUSE No. 1, Caine Road, lately in the occupation of D. H. BAILEY, Esq. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 348 Hongkong, 5th March, 1874.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE GODOWNS known as "FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 561 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET.
With Possession on the 1st of March.
THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET.

ONE GRANITE GODOWN at Wanchai. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 545 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st May.
THE OFFICE now occupied by the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY Co.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 526 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

TO LET,
From 1st June next.
OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Peddar's Wharf. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 782 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

A STEAMER of this Company will be dispatched from SAN FRANCISCO for YOKOHAMA every alternate SATURDAY, the first departure under this new arrangement having taken place on the 18th April.
After arriving at Yokohama they will have quick despatch for Hongkong, leaving the latter port for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, every alternate WEDNESDAY after the 13th instant.
Departures as under:—
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
"CHINA," May 2.
"COLIMA," " 16.
FROM HONGKONG.
"CHINA," June 10.
"COLIMA," " 24.
Should sufficient inducement be offered during the Tea Season, the Company is prepared to, and will at any time, dispatch extra Steamers from San Francisco for Ports of China and Japan.
For further information, apply at the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
tf 773 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Registered Office of the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED, has been REMOVED this day to our premises on the Praya.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
General Managers.
1m 675 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. Co.
(STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* SUEZ CANAL.)
COMMENCING with the *NIZAM*, leaving Shanghai with the Homeward Mails on the 31st May, and Hongkong 6th June, the Mail Steamers of this Company will proceed direct to Southampton and London *via* the Suez Canal until further notice.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
624 Hongkong, 24th April, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane.
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

Intimations.

BANK HOLIDAY.

THE Undermentioned Banks will be closed for public business THIS DAY, (Queen's Birthday,) the 30th instant.

For the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
C. M. KERR,
Acting Manager, Hongkong.
For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA,
H. H. NELSON,
Acting Manager, Hongkong.
For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
M. W. BOYD,
Manager, Hongkong.
For the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
For the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
R. H. SANDEMAN,
799] *Acting Manager.*

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB, will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd prox., at 6.45 P.M., when a Resolution affecting one of the standing Rules of the Club will be brought forward. The proposed Resolution in due form is posted in the hall of the Club.
By order,
EDWARD BEART,
Secretary.
8d 827 Hongkong, 26th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

ON and after 1st June, 1874, the United States' Naval Depôt at this place will be CLOSED.
All Claims must be presented on or before 31st instant, or they will not be recognized.
CHAS. F. GUILD,
Paymaster, U.S. Navy, in charge.
11d 862 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1874.

NOTICE.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS FIXED. ESTIMATES GIVEN.
A. MILLAR & Co.,
Queen's Road.
tf 739 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.
C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
AND
GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, & H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate. C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with. Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.* The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English made cushions. No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material. Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps. Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for
THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,
by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
who have consented to act as C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Agents in Hongkong, Shanghai, and *Japan, and by whom* all orders will be received and forwarded to Calcutta by the earliest opportunity. [766

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
(Successor to Dr. V. D. COLLINS,)
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

MR. J. C. H. IBURG,
FORMERLY Organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and Director of Music in the German Club "Fontenay," at Singapore.
LESSONS given in SINGING, PIANO-FORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, and on any other Instruments.
Piano-forte Tuning done on moderate terms.
For Engagements, &c., please address, care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.; or Messrs. KEUSE & Co.
189 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1874.

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
F. PEIL,
tf 167] *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

Intimations.

FOR AMOY (*Direct*).

THE Steamship
"YUEN-TZE-FEE."
Captain Hervey, will leave for the above Port TO-DAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M.
For Freight

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG
(Designed expressly for this Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected—to date of publication; lending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow..... „ QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... „ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ..... „ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka.....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co 37, Park Row

The Daily Press:

HONGKONG, MAY 30TH, 1874.

THE last number of the *China Review*, contains an able and thoughtful article upon a very old topic, namely, the introduction of railways into China. The peculiarities connected with the subject, already familiar to most residents in this country, are carefully reviewed. The great advantages which would accrue from the introduction of the iron road are dwelt upon, but unfortunately the writer, before he has gone very far with his theme, stumbles across the old, old, difficulty—the opposition of the official classes to any such improvements, and the burden of his essay is "To whom shall we look?" He points out, what is unquestionably the fact though it is too frequently overlooked, that the anxiety which the Chinese have displayed in a variety of directions for progress is very deceptive—and that they have given their attention to foreign science only in one direction. The only art in fact which they have felt anxious to learn from foreigners has been the art of war. They have been anxious to turn the foreigner's knowledge against himself. All that they have done has been merely *defensive*, and is designed only for the extermination of foreigners when the proper opportunity arrives. "The end in view" says the writer, "is not disguised: First the French, and then the Americans and the English, are, by those very ships and guns which they have made themselves, by those very troops which they have drilled, and by means of the knowledge which is imparted by the Books which they have themselves translated, to be taught what every Chinaman so fondly believes, viz.: that the Son of Heaven is the Ruler of the Earth. A foreigner who lately visited the Taku forts relates that the first question he was asked was, if he were a Frenchman, and it was only on his denying that fact, in the strongest terms, that he was shown any civility at all." These facts, familiar as they are to residents in China, are little known or, at all events, but little taken into account at home. A superficial appearance of a desire to adopt foreign improvements is mistaken for evidence of some real advance, and we clap our hands in applause of the progress which China is making, every time she sets up a new foreign made gun or launches a new foreign made man-of-war to be used in due time against us. This view of the subject is unpalatable, but it is unfortunately not far from the truth. The Chinese to the present day have very little idea of introducing modern inventions in the way of machinery into the country, and there is an especially strong opposition to the railway. It would go against many old established traditions, would interfere with innumerable small prescriptive rights in respect to local tolls, and would be always open to be opposed by the masses on the ground of its encroaching upon graves and spoiling the *Feng-shui*. Under such circumstances, the official classes who have ever been the most opposed to progress would find no difficulty in fanning up such opposition on the part of the masses as would form a strong obstacle to introducing a railway, and the weakness of the government seems thus likely to be pleaded for ever as an excuse for abstaining from introducing what would unquestionably prove to be the best possible means of centralising the administration, and strengthening the authorities. "To whom says the writer should we look?" and he answers this question by saying we must look homewards, and shall there see that greater difficulties than those which now exist in China have been overcome in connection with the introduction of railways "not by the voice of multitudes, or by the force of public opinion, so much as by the persistent efforts of a few men who were in earnest. The Pioneers of Railways in our own land, Edward Pease, and William James, and George Stephenson, must be reproduced for China in men who will give their minds and thoughts to the subject, and we doubt not but they will be abundantly rewarded. The difficulties before us are not so much those of disbelief as of indifference." Money would easily be forthcoming, were the way to introduce railways into China only pointed out, but we "want men to take the matter up who have political and public influence." The writer concludes by proposing that a special commission should be sent out for the purpose which would well reward their efforts, and would open up the treasures of China, which if it were developed would, according to the undoubted testimony of numbers of reliable travellers, prove one of the richest countries on the earth. "It requires" says the writer in conclusion "but a few determined men to take an interest in the subject, and the great kingdom can be thrown open with all its treasures for the benefit and profit of mankind." The suggestion is worthy of consideration, and if acted upon would doubtless pave the way towards the accomplishment of the desired end. But we regret that we are not sanguine enough to believe that it would be all that is requisite. In a country so weakly governed as China, the railway question must be one of great political significance; and there is too much reason to doubt whether the necessary concurrence of the Chinese officials would ever be obtained, except under great pressure from the Foreign Powers. The introduction of railways will only be attained when the governing power in the country is in favour of the movement—when either the Chinese officials have of themselves become favourable to the scheme; have been forced to support it, or finally, having withstood the course of progress longer than the patience of the outside world will longer tolerate, they have at last yielded up the power into hands which can hold the reins of government with sufficient firmness to make it possible to introduce improvements, which would no doubt at first meet with some opposition, but which would ultimately prove of the highest advantage not only to China, but to the whole civilized world.

We received last night a telegram from Shanghai, stating that the steamer *Agamemnon* has got ashore at Hankow. We are also advised by telegraph that the Chinese Authorities have refused to dredge the Woosung Bar.

The steamers *Mongol* and *Bengal* are expected in a few days.

H.M.S. *Kestrel* has left Foochow for Tamsui, and will return there in a fortnight.

The O. S. S. Co.'s Steamer *Sarpedon*, from this port, arrived at Shanghai on the 28th inst.

We are informed that the S. S. *Mongol* did not leave Australia for this port until the 14th instant.

The new judge for Macao, Mr. Ferraz, is expected to arrive here with his family by the Calcutta steamer *China*.

The Agent of the M. M. Company has been informed by wire from Saigon, that the *Irawaddy* left that port on the 28th inst., at 10 a.m.

The Agent of the P.M.S.S. Company has received a telegram stating that the steamer *China*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco, May 2nd, left Yokohama for Hongkong, on the evening of the 28th instant.

We observe that the boat in which the prisoner Beltram and the other four men left the British ship *Satsuma*, is landed and lies in the Police compound. It is simply what is termed a four oared jolly boat, but it is a strong and good sea boat to all appearance.

Wire advices from Shanghai dated 28th inst., say:—The Cotton auction sales went as follow:—Gamlets, Scarlet, Tls. 10.00 to 12.00 per piece; Spanish Stripes, Scarlet, at 54 cents per yard; Long Ells, Blue, Tls. 5.70 to 5.90 per piece; English Drills, 15lbs., at Tls. 2.18 per piece; Grey Shirtings, 8¼lbs., Tls. 1.60 to 1.61 per piece. The market was very dull.

The following were the quotations in Bombay on the 25th instant:—

OPIUM.—Market steady; Malwa, cash, price Rs. 1,340 per chest; time do., Rs. 1,372 per chest. The Cotton Market was very dull; price of Oomrawuttee Cotton, Rs. 189 per candy. Exchange.—On China, 30 days' sight, Rs. 224½ per $100. On London, 6 months' sight, 1/11 1-16 per Rupee. Bar Silver, 106¼; Sycee Silver, 105¼; Gold Bar, 16¾. The Calcutta Market on the above date was closed, owing to Holidays.

Advices from Foochow to 25th instant, state that only two or three samples of the new Teas have yet arrived. The quality is reported to be superior, but some portion of the Pehlings are said to have suffered from the recent wet weather during the gathering. Prices of Sa-Unes are reported Tls. 2 higher than last season, but other qualities Tls. 2 lower. Ae, however, the leaf is of good quality, there has been less loss of weight, and the Tea itself should be heavy, so from these two causes combined the Teas will cost the Teamen Tls. 2 to Tls. 5 less than last year.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

29th May.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

STEALING A BUCKET.

Chinese constable No. 197, charged a coolie named Yune-a-foo, with entering the Seyingpoon market, and stealing therefrom a bucket, which he took to First-street.

Complainant said he had been watching the defendant loitering about the streets for some time previous in a very suspicious manner.

Defendant, who said he took it by consent to exchange for some opium, which his appetite craved, was sent to 14 days' hard labour.

A THOROUGHLY CHINESE CASE.

Cheung-a-fook, a boat woman, at Aberdeen, summoned a boatman named Yew-a-kew, for assaulting her at 8 p.m. on the 27th instant.

Mr. Stephens appeared for the complainant.

Complainant said the defendant's boat was laying near, on board of which several men were gambling at Fantan with the defendant. Amongst them was her nephew, and she went on board and called him away telling him not to gamble. The defendant got angry, and abused her, and because she resented the abuse, the defendant beat her with one of the beam boards of the boat, inflicting a severe wound on her right eye, which knocked her down senseless. One of her boat people went to the station to report, but found there was no Inspector in charge, he having gone out. She then, by the advice of a policeman at the station, next morning came to Hongkong and procured a summons.

In answer to Mr. Stephens witness said that the defendant was continually gambling in his boat, and she simply went to call her nephew away.

Yin-a-yee, a boatman at Aberdeen, said he heard a noise and went to see what it was, and found the complainant laying down senseless, severely wounded, and the defendant standing bye on his own boat. He saw a boatman belonging to the complainant's boat also severely cut about the face and bleeding. He did not arrive in time to see the assault.

Poo-a-cheung, the boatman in question, gave similar evidence to the complainant, and further said he went to prevent the defendant from beating his mistress when the defendant beat him also across the face and knee with the same boats' beam. He saw that his mistress lay down insensible from the blows. He then went to the station for assistance, and found no Inspector there, and a European sergeant told him to get out a summons against the defendant. His mistress remained insensible about three hours, and getting no help, and fearing she would die, he placed her in the boat and brought her to Hongkong to report and get assistance.

In answer to the defendant witness said he did owe him 6,300 cash. He did not ask him for the refunding of same. He did not strike the defendant.

Defendant said on the night of the 27th, he asked the witness for the 6,300 cash, and he refused to pay it, and beat him. He never saw the complainant that night, consequently he did not strike her. The complainant had not got a nephew at all, and the charge was false, and the evidence all lies. He did not know how the complainant came to have the blood on her right eye.

Defendant produced a witness, who proved that he asked the boatman for the 6,300 cash.

The complainant was then sent down to the charge-room to have the great plot of blood and medicines washed off. She re-appeared in Court with a clean face and not a wound on it beyond a small scratch which could have been done with a pin, and this could be only seen by a close examination.

His Worship said he did not believe one word about gambling. It was evident Mr. Stephens had been placed in a false position; and he would, therefore, dismiss the summons. The whole affair evidently arose out of a debt.

ASSAULT.

Ng-a-yeong, of licensed chair No. 632, charged a barber named Lee-a-ping, with assault, and was fined $5; in default one month's hard labour; in the event of his paying his fine, to find security in two sureties of $5 each, for one month.

WHARF NUISANCE.

Sikh constable No. 538, charged a coolie named Low-a-sow, with another not in custody, with obstructing a gentleman, who was landing at Peddar's Wharf.

Complainant said a boat in which was a gentleman came alongside the wharf, when the defendant and other coolies rushed into it preventing the gentleman from landing. The defendant and another coolie snatched a small hand bag out of his hands, and began to fight about who should carry it. He (witness) seized the defendant and the other coolie, and those with him got away. The gentleman said he did not want a coolie at all to carry his bag, he always carried it himself.

Mr. Mitchell remarked that this was a great nuisance. Only this morning a gentleman complained to him about the nuisance. He said he landed with ten small packages, which one coolie could carry easily, but a great crowd of them came rushing down into the boat, and seized the packages and distributed them amongst ten of their number, whilst the others fought to get possession of them. It put him to great inconvenience, and caused a great delay and loss of time to him in his endeavour to collect them together again. The gentleman said it was a mystery to him how such a state of affairs was allowed to exist. His Worship said the only remedy to save it was to license a certain number of coolies to ply expressly for hire at these wharves, and have them numbered so that in the event of trouble, or any package stolen, the victim could note the number of any offender. If the Government placed a constable on each wharf it would not be adequate, as there was one on this wharf.

Inspector Stroud said he considered the best plan would be to license a certain number expressly for the wharves, number them, and allow so many at each, and have it known what numbers were at each wharf, and let them wear badges.

Mr. Mitchell said he saw no other course to prevent this great and daily increasing nuisance.

The defendant was told that this abominable nuisance was on the increase, and a check would have to be put to it. He would fine him in the sum of $2, in default, seven days' hard labour.

THE "ALHAMBRA" AGAIN.

Inspector Stroud charged a seaman, named Charles Love, with mutiny on board the British ship *Alhambra*, at Manila, on the 4th instant, and with stabbing the chief mate of the vessel.

The defendant was arrested by P.C. Kerr, assisted by Inspector Stroud, by virtue of a warrant issued by Mr. Superintendent Deane, and charged under section 268 of the Merchant Shipping Act.

Inspector Stroud said the defendant arrived in the British steamer *Yuen-tze-fee*, on the 27th instant, from Manila. The depositions in the case taken by H. B. M. Consul at Manila he produced. He had also a witness in the case brought on in the same steamer, who was a seaman on board the *Alhambra*, at the time of the occurrence, who was now residing at the Sailors' Home.

Fergusson Grant stated that he gave evidence before H. B. M. Consul at Manila. He was formerly an able bodied seaman of the British ship *Alhambra*. The defendant was also a seaman on board the same ship. The defendant signed articles at sea, having been stolen out of a ship by two runners. He was himself shipped at Shanghai, where he signed articles, about two months ago. He remembered what occured on the 4th instant. The Captain offered to pay fines of $500, for the officers to knock the men down. The third officer refused to do so, and he was discharged at Manila. The other officers throughout the passage continually knocked down the men.

Mr. Mitchell asked Inspector Stroud if this witness was for the prosecution.

Inspector Stroud said he was told to bring him up as such, but he appeared to be for the defence.

The witness said he appeared to give evidence on behalf of the defendant.

The case was then remanded till 3.30 p.m.

On the case coming on again. His Worship read out the depositions from H. B. M. Consul at Manila, to the defendant, and also the information laid by the Superintendent of police in Hongkong.

The defendant then added to the defence given in Manila that he was stolen out of a ship the *Lady Elizabeth* of London, at Shanghai by the Captain of the *Alhambra*. The Captain said to him if he came he would give him $40 per month, as he wished to take the *Alhambra* to sea that night. He found out afterwards that the reason why he wished to get clear of Shanghai was because he was in debt there $1,500. This he knew from a gentleman. On arriving at Manila, he was asked to wash and sweep decks on Sunday, and because he refused he was placed in the consul's gaol. During the hearing of the charge of stabbing the mate brought against him he asked to be allowed to see the alleged wound in the mate's side, but H. B. M. Consul refused to let him. On his being sent on board the *Yuen-tze-fee*, he found that the Captain had stolen half his clothes. He sent to the Consul to inform him of this, but he got no satisfaction. He had no chance to call F. Grant, at Manila, in his defence, as he was in the Hospital.

The witness Fergusen Grant was recalled, and said on a day which he could not mention, say over a month back, whilst the ship was in Manila, in the afternoon the defendant and another man were brought on board, having been taken on shore for refusing to work on the Sunday previous. They went forward to put clean clothes on, but the mate, Mr. Russell, would not allow them. The Chief mate and another officer went into the forecastle and dragged the defendant out, striking him with a belaying pin, and kicking him about. The defendant, of course, tried to defend himself. This he did with his hands. The mate then hoisted up the flag for a police boat. He (witness) was ruptured by the second mate on board, and had to go to the hospital, in consequence of which he was not able to give evidence at the Consulate. The captain of the *Alhambra* gave the doctor a bribe of $3 for him to say that he (witness) was well enough to go on board. He did not see the money paid, but he heard the money jingle, as it was counted out. He was sent to Hongkong in the *Yuen-tze-fee*, and the Captain of the *Alhambra* procured his passage. During the scuffle on board as mentioned, the defendant had no knife, and had no means of procuring one till the police boat came, and if he had had one, the police would have taken it away, as they alway do before they take prisoners in their boats. No person is allowed to take a knife on shore with them; if they do, it is taken away. He was sure that nothing else transpired beyond what he described. The man Roberts described in the depositions was not in the scuffle nor near, and the man Wills, was lying sick in his bunk, and could only have seen the first of the affair. He did not see the mate, Mr. Russell, lying on the deck, but he saw the defendant lying on the deck, and the mate having hold of him booting him.

The defendant asked no questions.

The case was then remanded till Monday.

It was at this stage ascertained that the third mate, who had come over to give evidence on behalf of the defendant, had been allowed to go away in the British bark *Kate Waters*. Inspector Stroud said he had shipped, and the vessel had sailed.

IMPUDENT CHINESE.

A Portuguese female, named Lathil, charged a Chinese, named Mak-h-soo, with being insolent, and with assaulting her. After evidence the case was dismissed.

POOR AND HUNGRY.

A small boy named Choy-a-tang 7 years of age, was charged with other small boys not in custody, by Ow-a-tsai, belonging to a junk, with stealing from his basket four salt fish he had just bought at the market.

The defendant admitted the charge, and said he was poor and hungry, and took the fish to satisfy his hunger, as no body would give him food.

His Worship told him that that was no plea for theft, and he would send him to a dark cell in gaol for three days.

FOOCHOW.

(Herald.)

It is rumoured that the Arsenal at Pagoda Anchorage is about to be closed for a period of five months. The establishment is said to be too great a drain upon the resources of the Province.

The fifteenth and last Chinese gun-boat, built under foreign superintendence, was successfully launched at the Arsenal on the 16th instant. The launch was effected solely by the Chinese.

In a supplement, the *Herald* publishes the official correspondence between H. B. M's Consul and the Hsikwan in reference to the question of duty payments to the Chinese Government, and says:—It would appear that in future all duties on foreign owned produce will have to be paid in sycee, and we need hardly point out that the new arrangement—if carried through—will prove not only inconvenient to foreign merchants but likewise subject them to serious loss. We had hoped that the very liberal premium of ten per cent, hitherto charged, would be sufficient to protect the Chinese Government from loss, and we are strongly of opinion that under a more enlightened administration the proposed change would have been quite unnecessary. It does not, however, strike us as being at all strange that a Government such as this country is cursed with, should endeavour to throw every possible obstacle in the way of trade, and we sincerely trust that the Community will vigorously assist the consular authorities in resisting this new form of the familiar "squeeze."

A VISIT TO PEHLING.

If any of our readers are desirous of enjoying a few hours of relaxation amidst the verdant beauties of nature, we would strongly advise them to take a trip to the district known as Pehling, situated at the back of the Kosban mountain range. The journey is not too long, though somewhat fatiguing, and the tourist is amply repaid by the beauty and variety of the scenery through which he passes—scenery hardly to be surpassed in any part of the world.

Taking advantage of a genial spring afternoon, we—in the company of a friend—started from the settlement. Our retinue was numerous, if not very imposing, and to say the truth the poor coolies did not appear to be overjoyed with the prospect of having to drag their heavy burdens a distance of fifteen miles over hill and dale, although they bore their lot with all the patience and endurance of their race. Our route for nearly one-third of the journey was by the well known road to the Tartar camp, bearing to the left of which, we pursued our way for nearly an hour, when we found ourselves at the foot of the mountain, the ascent of which was, after a short rest, commenced; the path was ragged, steep, and in some places very narrow, but, as we journeyed on, the view of the valley beneath became more and more enchanting, the brilliancy of the panorama being heightened by a sunset such as it has rarely been our good fortune to witness. It was nearly dark when we reached the summit of the mountain, and as we were about four miles from the Joss-house, at which it was proposed to pass the night, we deemed it prudent to press forward as quickly as possible; our efforts were, however, unavailing, for darkness coming upon us, our guide missed the road to our intense disgust and discomfort as we were by this time both tired and hungry; however, in due course we reached the temple, the priest in charge—the reverend Mr. Com Loong—giving us a cordial welcome, and we may remark *en passant* that he turned out to be a very good fellow, and by no means a strict disciple of Buddha. The reverend gentleman ushered us into the strangers' quarter of the building, and did his best to make us as comfortable as possible. The room was spacious and, beyond all doubt, well ventilated, it being entirely open on one side with a lively view of a deadwall in front, and numerous apertures on another side to further ensure an inexhaustible supply of oxygen; the apartment was not quite destitute of works of art—both native and foreign—in the shape of "fancy" sketches on the walls, of which the *padre* appeared to be not a little proud; we also noticed several autographs of distinguished foreigners, anxious, no doubt, to hand their illustrious names down to posterity. Of course we were up betimes next morning, for how it could be otherwise with the image of the great Buddha looking down as it seemed somewhat rebukefully from its lofty pedestal above the altar under which we had slumbered so peacefully during the night. After a very hearty breakfast we started, under the guidance of our friend the *padre*, for a ramble through the neighbourhood; the old gentleman was lively as a cricket, exchanging compliments with all comers and seemingly quite pleased with his voluntary task; our regret is that the doubtless sapient remarks from our reverend friend were conveyed to us through the medium of a very incompetent interpreter, and hence lost much of their original force. Our way lay through a series of Tea plantations, and while gazing upon the stunted and by no means handsome shrub we were irresistibly led into a train of thought suggested by the many "castles in the air" built upon the "deceptive leaf." Men, women and children were fully occupied in the labour of picking, but it struck us very forcibly that there was a scarcity of hands, the grounds over which we passed, being at a rough guess capable of producing fully treble the actual yield; if such is the case in this district how must it be in the other parts of the tea growing ranges—rarely, if ever, visited by foreigners!

Having duly recorded our poor opinion of the Tea plant *per se*, we will remark that the wild flowers—chiefly Azaleas—were the finest that we have seen out of Europe, and in great exuberance—covering the hill sides in every direction. Magnificent ferns, ivy, and a most varied profusion of timber, in all their spring verdure, were there to gladden the eye. As we journeyed on in the company of our good natured Cicerone we suddenly came upon a spot than which it would be difficult for mortal man to imagine anything more lovely; 2,000 feet below the ground on which we stood there flowed, smoothly and tranquilly, a little river winding its course to the sea through the ranges of mountains in front; the paddy fields at our feet were clothed with the purest of emerald green, and there was nothing to break the stillness of the scene beyond a slight and somewhat indistinct murmur from the villages nestling in the bosom of the valley below; this charming spot is known as Mei Tau, and no visitor to the district should miss seeing it, for our own part we shall always cherish the memory of that lovely spring morning when we gazed from the heights of Mei Tau, entranced with the beauty and freshness of the scene before us. We were inclined to linger on the spot, but Mr. Com Loong, pointing onward, reminded us that the Sun was getting "over the Yard Arm" and that he was in want of his mid-day meal, so we retraced our steps, preceded by our guide, who, as he tramped merrily along, favored us every now and then with snatches of Chinese song. In the afternoon we witnessed the first stage of Tea manipulation, a description of which might interest some of our readers but would we fear disgust many more, therefore we will not venture it.

After passing another night in Mr. Com Loong's hospitable mansion, we started homeward at break of day, receiving, ere we parted, the benediction of the worthy old gentleman. The return journey occupied about four hours, which is, so far as can be ascertained, about the average time.—*Foochow Herald.*

The election of a successor to the late Dr Neliton has given rise to a severe contest in the Secret Committee of the French Academy of Sciences, for more than a month it has obstructed the usual routine of the Academy.

THE MERSEY ON FIRE.

From half-past 9 o'clock until 11 the other night the Mersey, between New Brighton and Tranmere, presented one of the most remarkable sights that has been witnessed on the river for a long time. Near to the Cheshire shore, and extending along the four miles of river-way indicated, there appeared a continuous line of flame, vivid and terribly beautiful. Dancing upon the heaving waters, the flaming chain suggested the idea of an attenuated Will-o-the-Wisp, and formed a subject of astonishment, mingled with some degree of alarm, to all who witnessed the phenomenon. Nor was the appearance altogether devoid of danger, a powder ship lying down the river being near upon the line of fire. The explanation of the curious occurrence was that the peculiarly inflammable cargo of the barque *Rapido*, which took fire during the previous night, and which was beached near New Brighton, was washed out by the incoming tide and carried in a fiery stream on the breast of the water. Part of the cargo of the ill-fated ship consisted of rum and oil. These ingredients would probably give rise to the extraordinary phenomenon—*Liverpool Albion.*

HYDROPHOBIA.

The correspondent of a home paper writes:—The police were recently under the necessity of "taking in charge" all the dogs in a considerable town of the Midlands on account of the prevalence of hydrophobia. The following remarks from the *New York Times* on this frightful disease, suggested by the death from hydrophobia of a lady well known in the dramatic profession, are worthy of attention: The genuine Skye terrier, it is said, never goes mad; but mongrels ought, on no account, to be allowed in the household, especially where there are children. Their temper is usually uncertain and treacherous. They snap on any or no provocation, and an unregarded bite may, perhaps, instil the fatal venom. The dog which gave to the lady we spoke of her death-wound had been a family pet for years, and was hardly suspected to be sick at the time of its attack. The indications of rabies are, indeed, almost always obscure, and often deceptive, and the mischief is sometimes done before the warning is given. It is, of course, difficult to persuade people that household pets so engaging as dogs often get to be a possible source of danger and death in its most agonising shape. It is consistent with human nature for each man to believe that his neighbour's dog may go mad, but never his own. Yet the possibility of hydrophobia, however slight, is so terrible, and the peril incurred so entirely disproportionate to the pleasure derivable from the companionship of any best that too much care can hardly be exercised in selecting dogs for household companionship. Animals of pure breed ought in every case to be preferred, and mongrels resolutely tabooed. As we have said, the whole thing is a question of chances—infinitesimal, perhaps, for people who do not keep dogs about them, a trifle greater for those who have dogs of pure breed, still more pronounced for such as surround themselves with mongrels and curs of low degree."

A NAVAL OFFICER AND HIS "DARLING."

In the Sheriff's Court at Bristol, an interesting action for breach of promise was heard against Mr. George Reed Huddy, second officer on board the *Northumberland*, one of the large steamers of Messrs. Money, Wigram, and Co. of London. The plaintiff was Miss Helena Blackmore, of Avon Villa, Bristol, a young lady who has brothers at Oxford and Cambridge, and whose father has been dead some years. The courtship began in 1868 at defendant's native village, Probus, in Cornwall, while plaintiff was there on a visit to her brother. The defendant, whose salary was stated to be £12 per month, had £1,000 left him, and this represented his private means. The engagement lasted from 1868 to August last, and defendant's letters till then were full of tender affection and love. He addressed plaintiff as "My own, my precious darling;" declared she should not beat him in fond terms; spoke of their honeymoon, when he should have her all to himself; asked her, in January last year, to believe his promise to do his utmost to make her his wife before the year was out; and subscribed himself her "own only George." In August last he grew very cold, and from "My own precious darling," the address on his epistles came down to the ordinary "Dear Lena," and at last to plain "Miss Blackmore." He pleaded want of means, although he had in his earlier letters drawn a glowing picture of the emoluments of a captaincy as the reward of those "who slave and suffer and succeed." He has passed his examination for master's certificate, and the plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Morris, therefore urged that there was a reasonable prospect of his obtaining the emoluments he had spoken of. In August last year, however, he wrote to her that it would be nothing short of madness for them to get married, and as it would be selfish in him to hold to the engagement, they had better give it up. He could not get money, and if he could he could not keep it. The defence was that defendant had no means to provide such an establishment as a lady in Miss Blackmore's position would require. The jury returned a verdict for £150.

RUMOURED GAMBLING AT CAIRO.

(Daily News.)

Egypt has, for a lengthened period, been happily exempt from plagues. The donkey boys of Alexandria may still be somewhat troublesome to travellers, and the Arabs who act as guides for the ascent of the Pyramids may be extortionate as of yore in their demands for *backshish*; but at least ninety per cent. of the nuisances of the dusky land—evils which were prevalent when Mr. Lane first published his "Modern Egyptians"—have disappeared as completely as the inflictions with which Pharaoh was visited for his sins. There is coin in the Egypt of 1874; there are no Mamelukes; the bowstring, the yataghan, and the bastinado are no longer among the commonest means of procedure in the Cairene County Courts; there are very few magicians left to cheat foolish travellers by pretending to show them jewels in pools of ink; slavery is dying out; Christians are no longer oppressed; something resembling an equitable and responsible Government has been established; and the present Khedive is rapidly transforming the ancient and picturesque but formerly dirty and unhealthy city of Cairo into a well-lit, well-paved, well-built capital, with plenty of cafés, police-stations, milliners' shops, hotels, and a grand new Opera House on the handsomest European model. Looking at the commendable strides in the path way of civilisation which have been made by this interesting country within the last fifteen years, it is deplorable to hear that rumours are current in Cairo with reference to the establishment of public gaming-tables in that city; and it is even positively asserted that next season a casino, with all the usual appliances for the infernal diversions of roulette and trente-et-quarante, will be opened in the new Grand Hotel erected as a speculation by the Viceroy, and which has been leased by his Highness to M. Patalini. At the first blush, the proposed establishment of a gambling-house in Africa might seem to concern Europeans no more than the existence of a *tripot* at Hongkong; but in reality, a Kursaal at Cairo would be productive of the most deleterious effects on a very large section of the tourist community. All the sharpers and desperate dabblers in "systems," all the broken backers of infallible martingales, all the "syndicates" in which pigeons find the money for hawks to spend it, all the profligates of either sex who were wont to make Homburg, Baden, and Spa splendidly scandalous, would be sure to flock to Cairo. Brindisi can be reached more easily than Monaco. Bohemianism would find cheaper lodgings and cheaper cookshops at Cairo than at Nice; and in these days who thinks anything of the sea passage from the Italian coast to Alexandria? There can be no doubt that the Cairene Casino would be extensively patronised by Colonel Blackleg, by the Hon. Algernon Deuceace, by Mrs. Rawdon Crawley, *née* Becky Sharpe, by Madame la Comtesse de Crucheecasse, by M. le Vicomte Roguet de la Poguerie, and by a horde of swindlers and demireps who find Monaco too crowded, San Sebastian too remote, and Saxon-leg-Bains too slow. But the authorisation of public and permanent gambling saloons in Cairo would virtually amount to the installation of a new Plague in Egypt, and the accursed place would first allure to their destruction the silly and the frivolous among holiday tourists, and eventually cause Egypt to be shunned altogether by sensible and respectable travellers in quest only of health or rational enjoyment. There ought to be no more possibility of re-establishing public gaming-tables anywhere than of re-establishing the Inquisition.

ESCAPE OF FRENCH COMMUNISTS FROM NEW CALEDONIA.

Considerable excitement was caused in Newcastle on the morning of 27th ultimo, by the announcement that the P. C. E. barque, from New Caledonia, had brought a number of escaped prisoners from the convict settlement at that place. Upon inquiry, our correspondent ascertained that the report was well founded. Further confirmatory evidence was furnished by a telegram from M. Rochefort, which reached the office on Friday afternoon, addressed to the Editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. Their names are—Henry Rochefort, ex-member of the Government of the National Defence; Paschal Grousset, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Francis Jourde, ex-Minister of Finance; Olivier Pain, ex-Secretary of Foreign affairs; Achille Ballière, ex-Aide-de-camp to General Bossel; and Caven Grant Achille, ex-Commandant of the National Guard.

The arrival of these fugitives will also justify the apprehension which has been already expressed, that the Australian colonies have something to fear from the establishment of a large penal settlement in such close neighbourhood. Some time since, representations were made to the French Government on the subject, and assurances were given that the surveillance would be so complete as to prevent the possibility of escape. New Caledonia is being made the receptacle for the worst class of French prisoners. It is stated that a transport ship will leave the citadel of St. Martin-je-Ré every three months with fresh batches of prisoners for Noumea. This circumstance, in connection with the escape of the Communist prisoners, will no doubt lead to further correspondence upon the subject between England and France. On the 23th ultimo, three of them arrived in Sydney—Messieurs Rochefort, Jourde and Grousset. They declined to give particulars of their escape, not wishing to implicate any parties. When the escapees knew from the heaving of the ship that she was out of the reefs, they made their appearance on deck. When they presented themselves suddenly, the captain had some misgivings that their design was to seize the vessel; but his fears were dispelled by a statement from Rochefort, who told the captain that they were simply exiles trying to make their escape from New Caledonia. Each gave a name, although those they gave were assumed. Rochefort, who is of a noble family, has several surnames, one of which he gave to the captain, while he apportioned others of his surnames among his fellow exiles, who, acting on his suggestion, gave them as their own. No suspicion seems to have been entertained as to the importance or rank of the exiles till after they had been at sea for some days. The discovery took place in a very remarkable way. In reading *Bow Bells* the captain came across the portraits of M. Gambetta and M. Rochefort—members of the Government of the National Defence. He was at once struck by the likeness of one of his passengers to Rochefort. He interrogated the passenger who resembled the portrait (Rochefort of course in *propriâ personâ*) as he now believed him to be M. Rochefort. On being confronted with his own portrait, the passenger remarked that it was not at all strange that he should have noticed the very close resemblance between that portrait and himself, seeing that it was a correct copy of his own features—in other words that he was none other than the Rochefort whom it represented. M. Rochefort, on the ice being thus broken, gave the real names of his companions, and mentioned what parts they had severally played during the Communist troubles in Paris. Of the six escapees, four are said to have come from the Peninsula of Dugos; and two from Noumea, the capital of New Caledonia. The two who made their escape from the capital are believed to have planned the release of their comrades, or, at all events, from their positions to have greatly facilitated it. They intend to leave for Europe immediately.—The *Newcastle Chronicle* says:—"How the prisoners escaped and got on board we are not informed. Captain Law does not appear to know how they got on board; but, once there, and he at sea, he had only to pursue his voyage—and an excellent one he had, having made the passage from Noumea in six days." We understand that three of the escapees proceed to Europe by the *Cyphrenes*.

THE LAW OF HOMICIDE.

A bill to consolidate and amend the law of homicide has been brought in by Mr. Russell Gurney and Mr. Lopes. It is divided into four parts. Part 1 describes "what acts amount to homicide and what do not;" part 2 explains "when homicide is and is not criminal;" part 3 defines criminal homicide; and part 4 relates to punishments. According to the 29th clause murder is reducible to manslaughter by provocation, under the following circumstances:—

Criminal homicide is manslaughter and not murder, although the act by which death is caused falls within the provision of section 25, if the act by which death is caused is done—(1.) Whilst the person who does it is deprived of the power of self-control by the sudden occurrence of provocation as defined in section 30, unless the provocation was sought or voluntarily provoked by the offender as an excuse for killing or doing bodily harm to any person; but if the person provoked is not in fact deprived of the power of self control by such provocation, or if, after having had a reasonable time after receiving the provocation to recover the power of self-control, he kills any person by any act falling within the provisions of Section 26, he commits murder:—(2.) While the person doing the act is deprived of the power of self-control by fear of immediate death or grievous bodily harm, such fear being caused by an act on the part of the person killed which would have justified the employment of some force by the person who causes his death, and the force actually employed is in excess of the force which ought to have been employed. (3). If the person whose death is caused is the child of the person who causes it, and if the act by which death is caused is done while such last-mentioned person, though not within the provisions of Sec. 24, is deprived of the power of self-control by any disease or state of mind or body produced by bearing the child whose death is caused. In considering whether a person was deprived of the power of self-control, regard shall be had to the nature of the act by which death was caused. If a person who has received provocation or been put in fear mistakes the person by whom the provocation was given by whom he was put in fear and uses violence against the person by whom he believes the provocation to have been given, or by whom he believes himself to be put in fear, the effect shall be the same as if the provocation actually given or the fear actually caused had been given or caused by the person whom the offender supposed to have given or caused it.

The bill proposes to enact that suicide shall not be an offence cognizable by law, but that assisting a person to commit suicide shall be deemed a felony, and attempting to commit suicide a misdemeanour. With regard to punishments, the bill proposes the following enactments:—

Whoever is convicted of murder shall suffer death as a felon. Upon a conviction for murder the court may either pronounce judgment of death or abstain from pronouncing judgment of death, and instead of pronouncing such judgment order the same to be entered of record, unless the offender shall allege anything sufficient in law to bar such entry of judgment, and a record of such judgment so entered as aforesaid shall have the same effect as if such judgment had been pronounced and the offender had been reprieved. The body of every person executed for murder shall be buried within the precincts of the prison in which he was last confined after conviction, but the sentence of the court need not so direct. Whoever is convicted of manslaugh

A LUCKY FIND.

So many persons waste their lives in vain attempts to make their fortunes that it is pleasant to hear of one case at least in which a large fortune was suddenly and unexpectedly made by a stroke of good luck coming in the very "nick of time." The *Ballarat Star* relates the following story of a gentleman "now rolling in riches, and a well-known Stanhurst speculator." This gentleman, having invested all his money in a mining venture at Sandhurst, found himself without the means of meeting the fortnight's expenditure, which amounted to £240, and the prospects below being no cheerier than before, the men began grumbling, and refused to continue their work unless their pay was forthcoming. The bank was appealed to, but, secure in its possession of the plant, declined to advance another copper; and was in fact preparing to place its paws on the property. Thus situated and feeling disconsolate enough after his unsuccessful appeal to the bank, the luckless speculator sat on the trace with some of the men and explained the position of affairs. A number of the miners had come from below to get their wages, leaving only two underground, who wished to finish putting in a blast before coming up. Of course no money was forthcoming to those on top, and just as they were about to leave off work the sound of the blast below reached their ears, and they waited for their mates coming up. Their astonishment may be imagined when the men appeared with several pieces of quartz studded with gold. The drive was eagerly visited, and a number of willing hands soon had another blast off, which disclosed the reef they had been vainly searching for during the long weary weeks previously, and which they had reached at last. All danger of ruin was now at an end, and the bank, meanwhile hearing of the good news, supplied the required cash, even sending their messenger with it in post haste to the claim, and a friendly intimation that as much as was required could be obtained. The gentleman referred to has still a large interest in the same claim and others adjoining, and in dividends alone he has netted since November last no less a sum than £144,000, or about £35,000 per month.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MR. ARCH AND THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

(*Times.*)

A crowded public meeting was held in the Manchester Town-hall to express sympathy with the agricultural labourers locked out in the Eastern Counties, and to welcome Mr. Joseph Arch, who is now on a visit to Manchester, with the object of raising funds to assist his fellow-unionists. The Rev. S. A. Steinthal, a Unitarian minister, was called to the chair, and, after expressing warm sympathy with the movement, referred to the letter written by Lady Stradbroke in criticism of the position which the Bishop of Manchester had taken up in this matter. This reference was followed by loud cheers for the Bishop, followed by a proposal for three groans for Lady Stradbroke, which was at once discountenanced. Subscriptions amounting to £290 were received. The Bishop of Manchester wrote:—

"Bishop's Court, April 15th.

"Sir,—I cannot attend the public meeting in the Town Hall to-morrow night, to which you have invited me, as I am obliged to go to London to-day, and I do not return until Saturday. Even if I had been in Manchester, I should have doubted the propriety of my being present, as it might seem that I was making myself more of a partisan in this unhappy struggle than I desire to be. And yet I should have liked to impress upon Mr. Arch, whom the agricultural labourers are following with an almost implicit faith, the extreme responsibility of his position, and the necessity of his being reasonable in his demands and moderate in language if he would have the sympathy of right-minded people with him in the movement of which he is the leader. In a recent letter to *The Times*, which has drawn upon me a good deal of severe criticism, I called attention to the fact that the language of the leaders of the movement, at first studiously moderate, had lately become violent, and even insurrectionary and menacing. In a report in a Warwickshire paper (the *Alcester Chronicle* of Saturday, March 28th, 1874) of a speech made in the Temperance Hall, Leicester, on Wednesday, the 25th of March last, Mr. Arch is stated to have said—'His sympathy was with the happiness of his countrymen, and if in carrying that out the streets of Old England were running down with blood, Joseph Arch would not be the one to shed a tear.' The sentiment was received with 'great cheering;' but I am sure that, apart from the influence of excitement, Mr. Arch would not justify such language, and it would give me and, I doubt not, many others unspeakable pleasure if he could assure us that he was misreported. Other documents which have seen the light through this agitation, such as 'The Farm Labourers' Catechism,' prepared by the chairman of the North Essex District of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, which is a profane parody of the Church Catechism, only bring discredit on a good cause, and should be repudiated and discountenanced by all its wise and true friends. There is no need to have recourse to weapons of this kind. They provoke opponents; they alienate those who otherwise might be supporters. The cause that is sought to be promoted is weakened rather than strengthened by the use of them. They should be laid aside. There is nothing more that I wish to add, and if I could have done so, I would rather have said this in Mr. Arch's presence than written it in a letter. I trust that I have as lively a sympathy as any one well can have with the hard lot of the agricultural labourers in many parts of England. I know also (for I lived in a county parish for five and twenty years of my life) something of the nature both of landowners and farmers, and it was my good fortune to maintain friendly relations with all these classes. The question of what is a fair day's wage for a fair day's work is admittedly a difficult one, and in attempting its solution I trust that nothing will be said or done on either side which will destroy or even seriously disturb the kindly relations which, upon the whole, and in most cases, used to exist between the owners, the tenants, and the cultivators of the soil. I could have written what, perhaps, might have been met with more general acceptance from the meeting, but I should not have been true to the convictions of my own mind if I had written otherwise. Good causes prevail by virtue of their goodness, and appeals to the reason of the English people are seldom long made in vain.

"I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"J. MANCHESTER."

Mr. Arch said, in his labours for his class, he did not say that every word he uttered was perfectly right, but if a labourer who had had no education should say a word that was wrong, he thought he had a right to claim an excuse for it. Uneducated as he might be, he had never charged upon his opponent what an educated gentleman had charged upon him—that he was an agitating vagabond. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He thanked the Bishop of Manchester heartily for his advice. He was willing to be taught the right. His bitterest opponents could not charge him with inciting labourers to violence, and by his influence at rural meetings he had saved some farmers a good crack on the head. Remembering the emigration of farm labourers in consequence of their poverty and their contributions to the ranks of the military from the same cause, he had said at Leicester, "If a country which had been favoured above every other nation under the sun would, for the sake of greed and avarice, sacrifice the lives of thousands of honest toilers upon the shrine of the millionaire, until the tainting touch of the invader came upon its shores and caused its streets to run with blood, what man who had suffered, and toiled, and starved could they ask to shed a tear?" He did not make use of the expression because he felt delight in these things. He spoke in that way purely from a patriotic soul. While the rights of property ought to be defended in every legitimate way possible, he said that human life was more than temples, and of more value than pedestals of gold. And if property, to gratify lordly ambition and monopoly, carried the destinies of this country into danger, let those who were responsible weep, and not those who raised a warning voice. In dealing with his fellow-workmen he had all along counselled moderation, and had discouraged the growth of a spirit of class antagonism. He would promise the Bishop of Manchester that he would do his best to prevent anything like the disaster which might happen next harvest through the retaliation of the men, but he must be met on fair and honourable grounds. (Cheers.)

Votes of thanks concluded the proceedings.

What things increase the more they are contracted?—Debts.

"LOHENGRIN" IN NEW YORK.

In all matters connected with "advanced music," the Americans are far ahead of ourselves, and it sometimes happens, as lately in the case of Svendsen, that our attention is first drawn to a European composer by what is done for him across the Atlantic. This has long been noticeable with regard to orchestral music, and now it is so with regard to opera. A little while back Verdi's "Aida" was produced in New York; followed the other day by Wagner's "Lohengrin," neither of which, it is superfluous to observe, has yet gained a hearing in this country. Wagner's opera caused a great deal of excitement, and its performance has resulted in a hot war of words for and against the principles it illustrates. But there seems to be absolute agreement about the enterprise shown by Mr. Max Strakosch, and the manner in which he put the work upon the stage. As most of the artists engaged are known in this country, the cast will be at once appreciated. The chief characters were distributed as follows: Elsa, Madame Nilsson; Ortrud, Miss Cary; Lohengrin, Signor Campanini; Frederic, Signor del Puente; Henry, Signor Nannetti; Herald, Herr Blum. Generally speaking, the performance seems to have given much satisfaction, and, though the critics are far from agreeing in their estimate of individual merit, the balance of opinion is strongly favourable, especially as regards the Elsa of Madame Nilsson. Summing up its remarks upon this impersonation, the *Herald* observes: "It was, indeed, an exhibition of lyric genius worthy of a better subject than the 'Zukunft' school can provide." Irrespective of the opinion of the *New York Herald*, there can be no hesitation in believing that the part of Elsa brought out Madame Nilsson's strongest points, and that she made the character fully as interesting as Wagner intended. We regret that on her return to this country no opportunity will be afforded us to judge for ourselves from actual observation.—*Telegraph.*

A CAB CASE.

A "cab case" of some importance to cabmen and to the public generally came under consideration of the magistrate at the Hammersmith police court. A lady was summoned by a cabman for one shilling, his fare. It appeared that the lady, having engaged the complainant's cab from off a stand, found on getting into it that the horse would only proceed at a walking pace—a fact probably accounted for by the circumstance of his being, as she alleged, "a hearse horse." The lady being dissatisfied with the rate at which his solemn animal was progressing, and which made her journey partake of the nature of a mournful procession, requested the cabman to drive faster. The cabman, however, declined to urge the horse to an increased speed, at the same time informing the lady that if she did not like the slow movement of his vehicle she might get out and go (to use the euphonious expression of the witness when repeating the observation) "to a very hot place." Availing herself of the first part of this permission, the lady did leave the cab, and refused to pay the cabman his fare, assuring the magistrate that she could walk more rapidly than the "hearse horse." Under these circumstances, the case was decided in favour of the lady and against the cabman. In dismissing the summons the magistrate gave it as his opinion that if a cabman did not drive at the rate of six miles an hour the fare would be justified in breaking the contract. This decision will teach cabmen that they are expected to observe a *juste milieu* between furious driving and crawling. Their horses should neither gallop or walk, but proceed through the streets at a steady, respectable trot. At the same time, considering how many persons are killed by over-fast cab horses, it must be admitted that, although this "hearse horse" may have committed a technical error by his alarming slowness, he committed a fault in the right direction, perhaps.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ADVT.—"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Ball, Berkeley, for the above named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. [A301 1048

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 29TH, EVENING.

There has been a better feeling in the drug market for Bengal. At the opening new Patna was placed at $555, closing at 560, firm; choice numbers, $562½ to $565, small sales; New Benares, $547½, opening price, closing firm at $550, no sellers. No change in Malwa.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON:—

Bank Bills, on demand,	4/3½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight,	4/4
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight,	4/4½
Credits, at 6 months' sight,	4/5½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/5½

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 229

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 229

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	72½

SHARES:

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—33 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$65 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,750 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 100 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$190 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$495 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$133 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$123 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—12½ per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 108 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$94 per cent. discount.

SALES ON MAY 29TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Yellow Peas, 500 piculs, at $1.62, by Hang-hing-tye to local trader.

Black Peas, 500 piculs, at $1.92, by Hing-tye to local trader.

Siam Sapanwood, 50 piculs, at $2.60, by Yuen-tye to travelling trader.

Black Pepper, 40 bags, at $11.60, by Yuen-tye to travelling trader.

Cuttlefish, 10 bags, at $10.20, by Yee-shun to travelling trader.

White Wax, 4 pieces, at $69.00, by Wing-shun to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 20 bags, at $15.00, by Kwong-wing-shun to travelling trader.

White Sugar, 200 bags, at $6.75, by Hop-hing to local trader.

Brown Sugar, 600 piculs, at $3.10, by Kin-tye to local trader.

Vermicelli, 100 bags, at $6.70, by Wo-tye to travelling trader.

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JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 885

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %), will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Association.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Nestor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 8th prox.
LONDON	Osaka	R. Lowe	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Sylvia (str.)	Johannsen	Hongkong	A. McG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Deurbound	J. Sleirer	Hongkong	A. McG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
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SAN FRANCISCO	Windward	Stannard	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Horatio Sprague	S. K. Small	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Marmion	Boyd		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Augustina	Barvie	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Nightingale	Cutter	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	China (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 10th prox., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, &c.	Legislator (str.)			Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 20th prox.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Nizam (str.)	A. E. Barlow		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 6th prox., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Amazone (str.)	Champenois	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at noon.
SINGAPORE AND PENANG	Yen-tai (str.)	Gibson	Hongkong	Ah Yon	On 2nd prox., at 2 P.M.
SAIGON	Adria (str.)	Breeze	Hongkong	Ah Yon	On or about 4th prox.
MANILA	Villa de Rivadavia	Camus	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	On or about 30th inst.
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YOKOHAMA	Madras (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
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SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 2nd prox., at noon.
AMOY	Duna (str.)	Thomson	Hongkong	Gilman & Co.	On 3rd prox., at noon.
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1m 679 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1874.

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BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

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ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

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Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1343 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. 1 Peruvian Clipper Ship

"AUGUSTINA,"

(late *William Ross*,) Captain Barvier, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

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tf 741 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

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"WINDWARD,"

Capt. Stannard, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

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tf 591 Hongkong, 20th April, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

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Captain S. K. Small, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

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tf 663 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

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ON SATURDAY, the 30th May, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*AMAZONE*," Commandant CRAMPENOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit, through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 29th May, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*NIZAM*," Captain A. E. BARLOW, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 6th June, at noon, (proceeding to Southampton and London, via Suez Canal.)

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 5th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. MCIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 24th May, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*CHINA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 9th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, *Acting Agent.*

Hongkong, May 27th, 1874.

THE A 1 French Barque "*BOREAL*," leaving Saigon about 15th June next, for Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, has room for about 100 tons Light Freight.

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LANDSTEIN & Co.

641 Hongkong, 27th April, 1874.

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The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repaired also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Aberdeen.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

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Captain Gibson, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 2nd June, at 4 P.M.

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Kwong Hing Shop,

No. 57, Praya West.

5d 837 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

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FOR SHANGHAI,

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THE Company's Steamship

"DEUCALION"

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

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STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MADRAS"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, 27th May, 1874. [824

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,

(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO,)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VENETIA"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, 27th May, 1874. [825

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"NESTOR"

will be despatched on or about the 8th June. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—

On Tea 27/. %, all risks, 18/. %, F.P.A.

" Silk 18/. %, do.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

184 826 Hongkong, 27th May, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer

"FORMOSA,"

Morales, Master, expected here from Amoy, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 818 Hongkong, 26th May, 1874.

FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

(*Calling at* SOMERSET, CLEVELAND BAY, HOWEN, *and* KEPPEL BAY *to land Mails and Passengers.*)

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Chartered Steamship

"LEGISLATOR,"

will be despatched as above from the following Ports:—

From Foochow, on or about the 12th prox.

" Amoy, " 15th "

" Hongkong, " 20th "

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 840 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 German Steamer

"SYLVIA,"

Captain Johannsen, will load here, at Canton, and Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

A. McG. HEATON.

tf 809 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque

"QUEEN OF THE SOUTH,"

876 tons register, Captain James Adair, will load here, and will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 816 Hongkong, 25th May, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig

"VILLA DE RIVADAVIA,"

Captain Camus, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 30th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BRANDAO & Co.

8d 808 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque

"KATE CARNIE"

will load at this and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 801 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1874.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 Cl

Extracts.

THE GAME OF CHESS.

"We played at Chess, Blanco and myself,
One afternoon, but neither won the game.
Both absent minded, thinking of our hearts,
Moving the ivory pawns from black to white,
Shifted to little purpose round the board;
Sometimes we quite forgot them in a sigh,
And then remembered it, and moved again:
Looking the while along the slopes beyond,
Barred by blue peaks, the fountain, and the grove
Where lovers sat in shadow, back again,
With sideway glances in each other's eyes.
Unknowingly I made a lucky move,
Whereby I *checked my mate*, and gained a queen;
My couch drew nearer hers, I took her hand—
A soft white hand that gave itself away—
Told o'er the simple story of my love,
In simplest phrases, which are always best,
And prayed her if she loved me in return—
A fabled doubt—to give her heart to me;
And then and there, above that game of Chess,
Not finished yet, in maiden trustfulness—
I'm coming, Sweet! she gave her heart to me!"
—*American Chess Monthly.*

DOMESTIC THRIFT.

Now, no man will deny—certainly no man who is past forty-five, and whose digestion is beginning to quail before the lumps of beef and mutton which are the beast of a British kitchen, and to prefer, with Justice Shallow, and, I presume, Sir John Falstaff also, "any pretty little tiny kickshaws"—no man, I say, who has reached that age, but will feel it a practical comfort to him to know that the young ladies of his family are at all events good cooks; and understand, as the French do, thrift in the matter of food. Neither will any parent who wishes, naturally enough, that his daughters should cost him as little as possible; and wishes, naturally enough also, that they should be as well dressed as possible, deny that it would be a good thing for them to be practical milliners and mantua-makers; and, by making their own clothes gracefully and well, exercise thrift in clothing.—*Health and Education. By Charles Kingsley.*

FRIENDSHIP.

When trouble falls upon us, where are those legions of (so called) "friends?" The people who visit at our houses, shoot in our preserves, and mount our favourite hunters—where are *they* when pecuniary loss renders us no longer able to entertain and amuse them? Most of them will be found amongst those very far-sighted individuals who always predicted a "smash," and who do not hesitate to attribute our misfortunes to our own vices or stupidity. Few of us—young as well as old—can look back on the friendships we formed in bygone days, without bringing to recollection numerous instances of misplaced confidence, with the consequent bitterness and disappointment; open quarrels which have left scars that time cannot heal; and imaginary slights that have caused a breach which the obstinate pride of both parties has only tended to widen, until the gulf has at last become impassable. A single word, spoken in the heat of temper, has often sufficed to sever the links that we fancied had securely bound us together; and in our blind carelessness we have often flung away many a rich jewel of friendship and affection, which we can never hope to regain. It is but on slight threads that the majority of human friendships hang, and we seldom reflect how easily those fragile connections can be broken, or how strong unity of thought and will can make them. Conceit and pride frequently cause us to become so indifferent to the good opinion of others that we reject with scorn their well-meant hints, simply because they are unpalatable. Our "touchiness" will not allow us to be "dictated to." We have so good an opinion of our own judgment that we are apt to consider it infallible; and whilst ridiculing the loss of old friendships despise to encourage new ones. Such conduct can only result in a bitter and practical experience of the fact that "the worst solitude is to have no real friendships." A trustworthy friend has often been the saving of a man, and fortunate are we if we possess and appreciate such a blessing. His readiness to listen to the recital of misfortunes and suggest a means of deliverance, his good-natured tolerance of our eccentricities and temper, and his kind and gratuitous offers of advice and assistance, are things that touch our better nature, and awaken feelings that harshness and neglect would go far to stifle. Such welcome help and timely influence have often nerved men to stem the tide of adversity, and many a hard struggle for existence has been cheered and sustained by a kindly word and helping hand. It is difficult to imagine a sadder lot than a life entirely devoid of friendship, for though—

"Existence may be borne, and the deep root
Of life and sufferance make its firm abode
In bare and desolated bosoms;"

yet how blank must that existence be, and how dull and cheerless that lonely heart upon which the glorious rays of friendship never shine!—*St. James' Magazine.*

SHELLEY'S "PROMETHEUS UNBOUND."

The poets, and Shelley in particular, are they who have more life than other men. Faculties and feelings, susceptibilities, both physical and spiritual, which are benumbed or non-existent in us, are in them alive and active; and when to this, which may be called the poetic temperament, is added in a remarkable degree the gift of language—the faculty of attaching names to all those subtle and evanescent modes of feeling and thought, and those swift mutations and evolutions of the spirit—we have then a great poet, such as he whose principal work we are going to consider. The poet is he who has the power of communicating to others, through the medium of musical language, the sensations, emotions, and conceptions that arise out of the fulness of his own nature. Therefore the study of a great poet is healthful and invigorating. We are told how Keats ran through "The Faërie Queene" ramping like a young horse turned loose in a rich meadow. Unfortunately Shelley, unlike Spenser, came amongst us when the pale moders spirit was abroad; yet, though there is a tinge of melancholy in many of his slighter productions—a melancholy due, perhaps, to ill-health more than to anything else—yet in all his first-rate works there lives a confident and sanguine spirit which is infectious. Whenever he roused himself out of his own personal cares and distresses, he rose like a giant to grapple with the world without weakness or wavering. Out of the dull, dense element of personal misfortunes he ever and anon soared into his native regions of hope and joy, pouring down floods of the divinest poetry. Like all who lived in a bad age, Shelley delighted to utter vaticinations concerning that great future which from the time of Isaiah has been haunting the meditations of thinkers. Long will it be ere the time when men "shall not learn war any more," or "live and move harmonious as the sacred stars above;" long ere the human face so radiates with intelligence and pleasure and love that the air around it shall be "bright as the air around a star." But when poets and prophets believe in that time, we who are only common men may be pardoned for choosing rather to think with these than with more melancholy and low-spirited teachers. The "Prometheus Unbound" is of this character—it is a splendid lyrical drama in which, through the medium of superhuman characters of the utmost sublimity and loveliness, the poet depicts the sufferings and endurance of the unconquerable spirit of Freedom through its night of tribulation and suppression, the ultimate overthrow and annihilation of that Evil One that brooded over the world threatening the extinction of the human race, and concludes with the joy of all created things at their liberation and the glory and beauty that start up on all sides on the destruction of that "sceptred curse" which had so long darkened the world. In the English language there is nothing of the kind sublimer than the cry with which the poem opens, when, as dawn slowly breaks over the Caucasus, the chained Titan nailed to that wall of eagle-baffling mountain, black, wintry, dead, unmeasured, lifts up his unsubdued heart and voice against the Omnipotent Tyrant. Satan's address to the sun, Coleridge's hymn to Mont Blanc, and aught in the language similar in its character that I can recal, sink into insignificance beside this sublime proem. The sustained Titanic elevation of thought and language, the organ-like roll and thunderous murmur of mighty verse, the thrilling incision of keen, sure epithet, the gorgeous and terrifying imagery, the apt and telling mutations and quick transitions of the argument, combine to stamp upon this wonderful production the brand of a sure immortality. Such as this grand proem, such the mighty music with which we are conducted into the gorgeous palace of the "Prometheus Unbound."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

BEWARE OF BEAR BACON!—A LAUGHABLE STORY.

A man killed a bear and brought the meat to town to sell. I asked him if it was good to eat. He said certainly it was, and cheap as dirt at 25 cents per pound. I asked him why bear meat should be any higher than any other meat. He told me bear meat had a peculiar effect on the human system; that those eating it would partake for a time, not only of the meat, but of the nature of the animal; that bears were great fellows to hug; that if I was a married man I should buy some for my wife and get her to eat it for supper, and she would undoubtedly hug me. Now, my wife isn't an angel, so I bought four pounds and paid that man a dollar—my last dollar—and he folded it up, rolled a paper around it, and put it down in his pocket. Then he slapped his pocket to see if it was there. He then went on to say that sometimes when the bile wasn't right the meat had the contrary effect, and made the woman growl; and sometimes in place of wanting to hug her husband she would want to hug the man that killed the bear. I told him that I didn't like bear meat, and never did; that I felt sick; that I owed a man the dollar, and he would sue me if I did not pay him right off. But he told me that he had just paid his internal revenue tax and hadn't a cent in the world. I thought then, and still think, that he must have told me a lie. In fact, after thinking over the matter, I would not believe him under oath. Now, I am a poor man, and could not afford to throw the meat away, and so I took it home, and May Ann (that's my wife's name) cooked it, and we ate it for supper. It tasted good. I think bears and possums are made out of the same timber, only put up on different plans and specifications. After supper we sat down by the stove. Mary Ann went to sewing, and I sat looking at her. Directly my bear meat began to take effect, and I felt like I wanted to hug my Mary Ann. So I put my arm around her, and she told me to take it away, and wanted to know if I hadn't been drinking again. (I never drank a drop in my life.) I hugged her a little and she growled. I knew then the jig was up, and the bear meat had gone back on me in her case, but I thought I would try it again. Her arm flew back and I saw a thousand stars. This riled me, my bear meat turned on me, and I slapped her square in the mouth. Well, I have a confused remembrance of seeing her spring towards me, of hearing a frightful roaring in my head, and feeling a sensation as if I was being run through a threshing machine, and then all was blank. I can see a little out of one eye this morning, and can sit up in bed with a pillow behind me. Mary Ann has gone out to buy some chairs. The servant girl says they all got broken. I feel sore and bad, and I don't want any more bear meat, and if ever I get hold of the man that sold it to me—well, you know how it is yourself.—*American paper.*

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents..... ½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents..... ¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents..... 1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month..... ½ " "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months..... ¾ " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, ¾ " "
Above 6 months..... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premia on RISKS to ports west of Singapore, will be Ten per cent. (10 %) only; on ALL OTHER INSURANCES a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33⅓ %) on the Premia will be allowed, as heretofore.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 42 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, } of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, } do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months..... } do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months..... } do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Insurances.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1358 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES wanted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 %, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Business Announcements.

LEA AND PERRINS' Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*. Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. [62 843 May 30.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair. It prevents hair from falling off or turning gray, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to 4 small, and 21s. per bottle. CAUTION.—Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS. Price, 2s. 9d. per box.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price, 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price, 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout China and Japan. "Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES." A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton Garden, London. [506 397

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE. *(Prepared with Howard's Quinine.)*

Is an invaluable and agreeable Stomachic to a suffering from General Debility, Indigestion, Nervousness, and Loss of Appetite. *Recommended for its PURITY by the Food Journal, the Anti-Adulteration Review, Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D.; the Lancet; Wentworth Lascelles Scott, Esq., F.C.S., F.A.S.L.; F.R.S.S.A., &c.* Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., in large Bottles at 1s. and 2s. each. Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., Leeds, England. 62 1820] [Nov. 15

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER, as supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

This POWDER is quite harmless to Animal Life, but is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis. Sold in Packets.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS, a Purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

"THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist." [April 4 2ti 612]

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES *Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.*

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion; MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a specialty, its composition being known to practitioners; Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ½-oz., 1½-oz., and 3-oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON, Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions, 31, 33, & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON. WORKS—HORNSEY AND KOMMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS & NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch. [426i 1199] [July 26

Business Announcements.

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets, 2d. each; tins, 6d., 1s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-MERCURIAL), For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

OAKEY'S GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.

OAKEY'S EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.

OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER, BLACK LEAD, &c.

OAKEY'S GOODS Sold by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Brushmakers, Druggists, and Storekeepers generally. [521 65 Jan. 10

MANUFACTURERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M.'s NAVY, AT THE ROYAL VICTORIA YARD, DEPTFORD.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS, *Ready for immediate use.*

REAL TURTLE, MOCK TURTLE, HARE, OX TAIL, MULLIGATAWNY, PALESTINE SOUPS, SCOTCH SALMON, SALMON CUTLETS, KIPPERED SALMON, HERRINGS, MACKEREL, FINDON HADDOCKS, LOBSTERS, OYSTERS, SARDINES.

PRESERVED MEATS OF ALL KINDS, YORK HAMS, BACON, TRUFFLED PATES, OXFORD SAUSAGES, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, PICKLES, SAUCES, BOTTLED FRUITS, TABLE JELLIES, JAMS, JELLIES, SCOTCH MARMALADE, DESSERT FRUITS, AND OILMAN'S STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO A. D. HOGARTH & Co. "BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, *WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.* [Aug. 23 521 1385]

Business Announcements.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION. And the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Bells. 561 3061 A. S. Watson & Co., Agents, Hongkong. [14 Mar

NO DECAY, NO INFECTION by using the PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS, as supplied to

The Admiralty,	Woolwich Arsenal	London & North
Board of Works,	Cunard Company,	Western Rail-
Austrian Lloyd's,	Great Western & Navy Companies,	

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, *in all colours.*

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals; will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk, and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c., Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL. 26 i 69] [Jan 10

J. & E. ATKINSON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON. Established 1799.

Exhibition Prize Medals.—London, 1862—Prize Medal. Paris, 1867—Only Silver Medal. Cordova, 1872—Only Medal Awarded. Lima, 1872—The Silver Medal. Vienna, 1873—Grand Medal—"Progress."

Atkinson's Celebrated WHITE ROSE and other PERFUMES. Atkinson's Celebrated EAU DE COLOGNE. Atkinson's Celebrated BROWN windsor SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender-water, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured in bond, and shipped duty free at great reduction. PRICE LIST OF APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct, or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the world. [521 1045 June 28

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 29th May, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$102.00 a $116.00
" 32 a 32	"	112.50 a 120.00
" 38 a 42	"	120.00 a 128.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$1.90 a 1.65
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.25 a 2.40
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.75 a 2.95
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.20 a 2.35
" 64 a 66 "	"	2.55 a 2.75
" 68 a 80 "	"	2.95 a 3.50
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.85 a 2.40
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.60 a 2.85
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.60 a 2.85
" 40 "	"	3.00 a 3.70
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.55 a 1.65
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs.	"	2.20 a 2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.75 a 3.80
DYED BROCADS DO.	"	3.75 a 3.90
DYED DAMASK DO.	per piece	5.80 a 6.00
CHINTZ	"	1.80 a 1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.65
" Brown	"	0.60 a 0.65
" Red	"	0.25 a 0.50
VELVETS, Black, 22 inch	per yard	0.22 a 0.23
" Genoa, 22 "	"	0.18 a 0.19
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.22 a 0.25

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.80 a 0.81
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.80 a 9.50
" Assorted	"	8.40 a 8.50
HH Scarlet	"	8.95 a 9.00
" Assorted	"	8.30 a 8.40
CAMLETS, 888	"	17.00 a 17.50
" 88	"	18.70 a 19.25
" 8	"	19.50 a 20.00
" *BBB*	"	20.50 a 21.00
CASSINGS, DD	"	15.00 a 15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 & 8	per picul	4.20 a 4.30
" Hoop	"	4.50 a 4.65
" Bar	"	4.05 a 4.10
" Wire	"	8.80 a 9.25
LEAD	"	7.00 a 7.20
STEEL, English	per tub.	4.80 a 4.90
" Swedish	"	5.00 a 5.25
TIN, Malacca	per picul	26.50 a 26.75
TIN PLATES	per box	8.50 a 8.60
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	25.00 a 20.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	180.00 a 183.00
" American	"	132.00 a 135.00
SPELTER	"	8.30 a 8.40

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	13.40 a 14.20
" Ningpo	"	14.20 a 14.50
" Tientsin	"	14.50 a 14.70
" Shantung	"	14.30 a 14.50
" Bengal	"	12.00 a 14.50
ALUM	"	1.60 a 1.90
SAPAN WOOD, Japan white	"	3.90 a 4.10
" Black	"	3.20 a 3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.70 a 1.85
" " mill cleaned	"	1.60 a 1.65
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Saigon	"	1.50 a 1.55
" Annam	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	"	5.75 a 6.50
COAL, AFLOAT	per ton.	
" Englishtown	"	15.00 a —
" American Anthracite	"	18.50 a —
" Sydney	"	9.50 a —
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	4.00 a 4.15
SUNDRY PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Slender	per pcl.	5.50 a 5.75
" Bamboo	"	4.90 a 5.20
PAPER, White	"	10.00 a 10.50
" Black	"	10.80 a 11.00
BETEL NUT	"	3.75 a 4.40
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar	"	4.30 a 4.50
" South Seas	"	15.00 a 17.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.70 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.30 a 2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.40 a 1.45
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	"	7.00 a 7.10
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a 1.95
" California	"	2.25 a 2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.75 a 7.90
" Dk. Brown	"	8.50 a 8.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	8.20 a 8.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.40 a 4.50
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a 3.80
" Cargo, packed	"	15.80 a 16.00
PEAS, White	"	1.80 a 1.90
" Green	"	2.10 a 2.25
" Black	"	1.65 a 1.70
" Yellow	"	1.60 a 1.68
MUSHROOMS	"	50.00 a $2.50
SEAWEED, Green	"	1.50 a 1.80
" Oat	"	3.75 a 4.50
MUSCLES, Dry Siam large	"	12.00 a 13.50
" " middle	"	8.25 a 8.80
" Dried, " small	"	6.50 a 6.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.00 a 6.75
BEES WAX, Japan	"	14.20 a 14.50
" Cochow	"	67.50 a 68.0

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Adria	Breeze	Brit. str	781	Ah Yon	Saigon
Amazone	Champenois	Fren. str	1907	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.
August Leffler	J. L. Bjorck	Swed. str	400	F. Degener	
Bellona	H. S. Metz	Ger. str	707	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Duna	Thomson	Brit. str	852	Gilman & Co	Amoy
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Feiwan	Benning	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Madras	Bernard	Brit. str	606	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Menzaleh	Parqualim	Fren. str	1008	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Sylvia	Johnson	Ger. str	826	Wm. Pustau & Co	London
Vienyas	D. de Tremoya	Span. str	214	H. Kinr	
White Cloud		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Yen-tai	Gibson	Brit. str	590	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	625	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yuen-tze-lee	W. H. Harvey	Brit. str	315	D. Lapraik & Co	Amoy
SAILING VESSELS.					
Advance	J. C. Thompson	Siam. bk	333	Chinese	
Agustina	Barvier	Peru. sh	947	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Antipodes	Alf. Williams	Brit. bk	352	Messageries Maritimes	
Aristos	A. Kildahl	Nor. bk	570	Order	
Baltic	Andersen	Ger. bk	318	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Belle Sauvage	J. W. Finch	Ger. sh	850	Eimbeke	Shanghai
B. Cummings	B. Browne	Amr. bk	304	Captain	
Bua Caio	E. Tams	Siam. bk	380	Chinese	
Camillo Cavour	J. Yreberri	Peru. sh	1326	Order	
Canton	D. Himsoht	Siam. sh	772	Chinese	
Cantin	Bruhn	Ger. bk	229	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Charlie Palm	R. Miles	Brit. bk	464	Sang-yuen	
Civiale	H. H. Brock	Ger. bk	380	Bourjau & Co	Saigon
Cutty Sark	O. W. Varrath	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	
Ice-bound	J. Shearer	Brit. bk	573	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Dharwar	A. Freebody	Brit. sh	1300	Gilman & Co	
Edward James	Wagner	Amr. sh	539	Rozario & Co	
Elise	P. A. Hansen	Ger. bk	358	Wm. Pustau & Co	Iloilo
Falcon	S. Talje	Siam. bk	330	Chinese	
Formosa	Clipperton	Brit. bk	381	Rozario & Co	*Repairing*
Glory	J. Jorgensen	Siam. bk	419	Tuck-mee	
Guam	Cable	Brit. bg	290	Order	
Hongkong	H. Frendenberg	Siam. bk	555	Order	
Horatio Sprague	S. K. Small	Amr. bk	597	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Kate Waters	W. Dowe	Brit. bk	580	Remedios & Co	Iloilo
Kim yung-tye	C. Lange	Siam. lug	229	Chinese	
Lotte	E. Hildebrand	Ger. bk	490	Bourjau & Co	
Lydia	Yodgesen	Brit. bk	374	P. & O. Co	
Macao	Ormachea	Peru. sh	1076	Order	
Maid of Judah	A. Webb	Brit. sh	670	Order	Saigon
Malvina	H. Kluge	Ger. bk	446	Bourjau & Co	
Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Brit. bk	600	Rozario & Co	Australia
Nightingale	A. Cutter	Amr. sh	722	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Norseman	H. Hansen	Siam. sh	711	Chinese	
Osaka	R. Lowe	Brit. bk	525	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London.
Paga	C. F. Blüji	Ger. bk	386	Bourjau & Co	
Prosperity	E. Moller	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	
Queen of England	Dethleffsen	Siam. sh	530	Chinese	
Queen of the South	James Adair	Brit. bk	376	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Radaum	Boucher	Fren. sh	700	Carlowitz & Co	
Sophie	Ohlsen	Ger. bg	210	Bourjau & Co	
Sudan	Oiraa	Ger. bk	394	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Swifteure	H. Beadle	Brit. sh	1212	P. & O. Co	
Swordfish	A. H. Moller	Siam. sh	575	Chinese	
Talea	Hoffmann	Ger. bk	343	Siemssen & Co	Takao
Villa de Rivadavia	M. Camus	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	Manila
Windward	Staunard	Amr. bk	722	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pe. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam